THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1865 NO. 46

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly executed.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1865.

[illegible] and Washington Can't Make Peace.

We have said time and again that Mr. Davis and [illegible] could not make peace, and have [illegible] urged that the States composing the Confederacy, acting in concert and advising with the General Government at Richmond, take the matter in hand and make an earnest effort to restore quiet, order and good government to this stricken land. And we believe now, as we have for two years past, that there can be no peace short of subjugation, unless it comes by compromise and conciliation. Much blood has been shed on both sides, and the passions and hatreds of the people are at fever heat, but yet reason must return, forgiveness and forbearance must be exercised, and the people of the two sections must come together, through representatives or commissioners—a better feeling must be established and a mutual dependence acknowledged, before peace with all its blessed associations and benefits can be again realized and enjoyed.

The Editor of the Wilmington *Journal* is a little querulous and fussy, as all old batchelors are; and, as all know who have ever broken a lance with him, somewhat selfish and unyielding in his political views and opinions; but there runs through the following, as through nearly everything he writes, a vein of good sense which will compensate the reader for the perusal.—When we have said that we could see no end to the war, without a change of policy, we have been censured and denounced, for giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy, but it will be seen that the "loyal" philosopher of the *Journal* is now giving utterance to nearly the same sentiments that we put forth eighteen months ago. We do not agree, however, with the *Journal* when he says that nothing but a miracle or foreign intervention can stop the war; for we do not believe that it will ever cease by the good offices of either. No foreign nation that has any strength or respectability will touch us with a ten-foot pole, and we cannot, in justice to the "authorities," look for a miracle to save us.—How then can it be stopped?—how can peace be obtained? We answer, only by an armistice, and a convention or congress of all the states, North and South, in which the people, through representatives of their own choosing, without the smell of powder and fresh blood in their nostrils shall be allowed to fix their future destiny. Once let the booming of cannon and the roar of musketry die away in the distance, and let the people of this great country—those who have property to protect and wives and children to starve or perish—have time to breathe, and to reason and consult, and compromise and conciliation will do its work; and the people of the American continent will be saved from the grinding military despotism which now threatens them. God grant that wise counsels may prevail, that the hand of the destroyer may be speedily stayed, and that our deliverance may soon come.

We give the article of the *Journal*, gloomy enough in all conscience, for the beginning of the new year:

[illegible].—The fourth year of the present terrible war is drawing near to its close, and yet we scarcely [illegible] of its [illegible]. We cannot [illegible] the [illegible]. The prospect of peace-making is waning.

That such would be the case must have struck most reflecting persons at a much earlier period in the contest. It certainly struck us so forcibly as to lead us to express the opinion that neither party [illegible] would recede from its position; that things had reached a dead lock, which some outside force or influence could alone relieve. The enemy [illegible] they are approaching a solution by the subjugation of the South. They are doing no such thing. Gloomy as things appear to us, the enemy does not even begin to approach that solution.

Can we conquer a peace from the North? We do not think anybody believes any such thing. It would be folly to entertain such an idea. We, at least, do not entertain it. It is true the North may be taught the futility of its [illegible], but that is a lesson which is slow to learn, and the [illegible] Mr. Lincoln shows that as yet it has not made much progress in that direction. The policy of the United States is [illegible]. They won't stop the war. We can't.

Nothing that we know of but a miracle can stop this contest [illegible] foreign intervention. We are sorry to say it, but we think that it is even so. Take a survey of the [illegible] to [illegible] the "situation" now, and [illegible] calm reflection does not point that out as the only way. Would that we knew how to make out that way!

Commercial treaties and other things of that kind can be offered by the Confederate Government as inducements to foreign powers. Liberal concessions might be made of things neither involving our independence nor the structure of our society nor the organic compact of our Confederacy [illegible] to be freely tendered, but nothing [illegible] the powers granted to the Confederacy or [illegible] upon those reserved to the States. These things must be left where the Constitution leaves them or our labor is in vain.

Some of the war papers of Georgia assure us that Sherman's march through Georgia don't amount to anything, and that Savannah was of no use to us any way. [illegible]. Why not give the Yankees possession of the whole country?—we should be all the stronger for it, according to such logic.

Some of the Georgia papers assert that Wheeler's cavalry perpetrated greater outrages and [illegible] by the march from Atlanta towards Savannah, in proportion to numbers, than did the army of Sherman. If Wheeler's cavalry are not freebooters and [illegible] they have certainly been unfortunate in getting a very bad name. We suppose, however, these charges only apply to a part of the command.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

CITY COMMISSIONERS.—While the candidates for Commissioners are stirring up the voters with all sorts of sharp electioneering, it seems the voters are also inclined to stir up the candidates somewhat. We give the following communications, to be read, pondered and digested:

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 2, 1865.

MR. LOCAL:—I am glad of the opportunity afforded through your columns to speak out in regard to our Commissioners. We have submitted long enough to negro rule on our Market Square, and I presume Raleigh is the only City in the Confederacy where such an outrage is permitted. In regard to shop keepers, and others buying provisions in market to sell again, I think I might safely say that such a thing is not permitted any where else. I cannot now write my views in full, but you may hear from me again. I am determined to vote for no man for Commissioner in my Ward (the Eastern) who does not pledge himself unequivocally to what you very properly term "the McKee Platform." Negroes must not be suffered longer to raise the price of provisions in our market; and persons must not be permitted to buy for speculation.—By the way, it is currently reported that Dr. McKee is not a candidate. He will serve if elected, and I have no doubt he will get votes enough to elect him. More hereafter if necessary.

Yours, Respectfully,

J. J.

JANUARY 2, 1865.

DEAR LOCAL:—I saw in a Richmond paper but a few days ago where a man was fined $50 for purchasing provisions to sell again, and moreover the provisions purchased were confiscated. Served him right. I know of no other city where speculation in provisions is allowed in the public market. The evils of negroes purchasing in market are too apparent to render any argument necessary. I believe that the Raleigh market is the dearest one in the Confederacy, and negroes and speculators have made it so. Self defence is the first law of nature, and negroes and speculators must not stand between our wives and children and their bread. The times demand prompt and energetic measures. I am a "strait out" on the "McKee Platform."

Very Respectfully,

MIDDLE WARD.

RALEIGH, Jan. 2, 1865.

MR. LOCAL—Dear Sir: You are right. Let negroes be excluded from our market, and let speculation cease. I once was in the habit of sending my servant to market, but I found I could not afford it, for he stole a heavy per centage on the funds I trusted him with. These are not the times for dallying with the question of provisions. Life and death depend upon it. I am a McKee conservative of the "straightest sect." Let our candidates define their positions. If they are not willing to do it, let them be forced to it, or else let them be beaten.

Truly Yours, G. S. J.

The "LOCAL" has nothing to add to the above. If the candidates wish to reply by way of "defining their positions," our column is open to them; but like our communications given above, they must be short and to the point.

A PRINTER PROMOTED.—It is with much pleasure we record the fact that J. M. HENSON, formerly a printer in this City, and a native of Rutherford County in this State, has been promoted to the office of Captain of the "Oak City Guards" 14th Regiment N. C. T. He volunteered at the commencement of the war, and went as a private. Col. DANIEL appointed him as flag bearer while stationed at Suffolk, Va. On the re-organization of the company, after the passage of the Conscript law, he was elected 2d Lieutenant. By the death of the 1st Lieutenant, Marcellus Thompson, he succeeded to that office; and by the death of Capt. Pool, he now succeeds to the post of Captain. Lieut. Thompson and Capt. Pool were both killed in battle.

Capt. HENSON has been with Gen. Early in the Valley, the past year, and has shared the dangers, hardships and glory of that campaign. He was once taken prisoner, but effected his escape the same day. He has been in nearly one hundred fights, including skirmishes, and has so far escaped with only a few bruises, though balls have frequently passed through his clothing. For a printer he has been a remarkably "lucky fellow," and we trust his good luck will continue, and that he will yet be spared for many years of happiness and usefulness. He has proved himself a brave soldier, and all who know him know that his honor is unimpeachable, and his piety sincere, and that while he fearlessly performs his every duty, he looks with unfailing confidence to the Highest Power for guidance and protection.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR, &c.—Without any intention of disparaging other officials, we take the liberty to express the opinion that Surgeon General WARREN has done more to relieve the sufferings of and furnish comforts to, our brave soldiers than any other man in the State. We believe that he first instituted "Wayside Hospitals," where thousands have had their wants supplied. We believe he was the first to introduce a system for sending boxes, packages, &c., to our soldiers in the field. And how many hearts have been cheered thereby! and how many craving stomachs satisfied! His industry is untiring, and surpassed only by his zeal. He will live in the memory of the children and grand-children of our soldiers, when the present generation shall have passed away, and his name will be coupled with blessings upon it. How much more glorious his fame than that stained with the blood of even the victorious battle-field.

We clip the following from the local column of the Wilmington *Carolinian*:

GOOD.—The Mayor of Goldsboro' advertises that, on and after the 1st day of January, 1865, no slave will be allowed to hire his or her own time within the corporate limits of Goldsboro'. Goldsboro' is a small place, but there is much wisdom in this policy, which it would be well for our city fathers to imitate. What say they?

And what say our City fathers—especially when such negroes are daily buying provisions in our market to speculate upon. Our *people* must take our city fathers in hand, and compel them to take such negroes in hand. In this time of scarcity and starvation prices, negroes must stand aside, or be laid aside in market.

THE GORGAS MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The *Conservative* learns that the Gorgas Mining and Manufacturing Co. has been organized with a subscribed capital of about $1,000,000. The following gentlemen of known enterprise and business talent are the officers: Col. J. M. Heck, President; Wm. L. Bredie, General Superintendant; R. H. Butler, Superintendant; and P. T. Norwood, Treasurer. The Company is to operate at Gorgas, once Nat Clegg's mills, on Deep river, four miles above Lockville.

Mr. Poole's Speech.

We lay before our readers to-day the eloquent and patriotic speech of John Pool, Esq., the Senator from Bertie, at the recent session of the Legislature, on his resolutions proposing to appoint commissioners to treat for peace.

Mr. Pool makes an able and lucid argument in favor of negotiations for an honorable peace, and we trust that the General Assembly, when it re-assembles, will endeavor to take some step in that direction. The great heart of the country yearns for peace, but the people are powerless, and can only look to their representatives and servants, here and at Richmond, for deliverance. We commend this speech of one of North Carolina's truest and ablest sons to the consideration of our readers and the public.

WAR NEWS.

ALL QUIET AT WILMINGTON.

The *Journal* of Saturday says:

This day week the enemy's fleet was hovering around our coast, and before mid-day was past had concentrated before Fort Fisher, and opened fire upon the works, raining upon it shot and shell to which Sebastapol itself bore no parralel. To-day all is still, both in town and at the Forts, and we trust that to-morrow the booming of cannon may not mingle with the voice of the worshippers, nor the silent watches of the night be made hideous by the sounds of conflict.

The year closes darkly enough but things may soon brighten. There is no ground for dispair, nor as yet any excuse for the wild measures which we are urged to resort to. Hope, faith, determination are needed. With them we shall yet emerge triumphant from all the troubles that surround and beset us.

Where the fleet and the large force which accompanies it has gone is a something which we think few know with any certainty, but of one thing we may be sure, and that is that we will be apt to hear of it before long; it will turn up somewhere, perhaps at Charleston, perhaps at Port Royal, perhaps here again, in connection with some co-operating force advancing by land.

Of the fleet the *Journal* of Monday says:

The disasters of the Yankee expedition against this place begin to be found out. As yet the reports are vague enough, but we think there is something in them.

Rumor says that the fleet has returned to Beaufort, which is likely. Rumor also says that transports carrying a brigade of negro troops were lost off Hatteras, also that a regiment of U. S. Regulars were lost, also sixteen hundred artilery horses.

GEORGIA.

SHERMAN'S RULE AT SAVANNAH.

An Augusta paper says:

We learn that Gen. Sherman is pursuing a very conciliatory policy towards the people in Savannah, and has issued a proclamation permiting planters to bring in their produce as usual, and holds out inducements for them to do so. This looks as if he felt perfectly secure, and meant to make all the friends he could.

A FIGHT NEAR DALTON.

The Macon Confederacy learns that Captains Barnwell and Wofford, of Colonel Baker's regiment, (recently organized in that section,) attacked a party of Yankee scouts on the Spring Place Road, near Dalton, and captured some seventy prisoners, seventeen horses and forty or fifty stand of arms. Our informant, whose veracity is vouched for by several gentleman of this city, was in the fight himself. The prisoners captured report two brigades of infantry at that post, and represent much dissatisfaction among the Kentucky troops, on account of being deprived of their vote in the Presidential election. A majority of the troops there are said to be Kentuckians.

Our cavalry while compelling the Yanks to remain in Dalton, are doing the citizens much injury by stealing their stock and subsistance.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEFENCE OF CHARLESTON

The new Governor of South Carolina, Magrath, is thoroughly aroused, and has called all white men in the State from 16 to 60, to the defence of Charleston. The Mercury of Saturday says:

We need not do more than refer our citizens to the orders of the Governor, which appear in our columns this morning. They plainly indicate the duty of every citizen at this time. We have no doubt that they will find a response in the conduct of all. The hour of trial is approaching; the issue is one that of all people in the Confederation, our citizens should be prepared for. And we doubt not that such a spirit will animate all. Let a common purpose accelerate our conduct. Our State, through its Governor, summons its people to its defence, and shame be upon him who will falter or hesitate.

We quote from the orders alluded to:

The Legislature of South Carolina has declared that all free white men between the ages of sixteen and sixty years not already in Confederate service, shall be liable to militia service.

The city of Charleston requires for its defence all within its limits who are between these ages. This service is for the defence of their homes. It cannot be declined except by those who are unwilling to defend that State whose laws protect them: that city by which they are sheltered.

All will come forth: all must come forth. The free proffer of service is what the State desires. The service not proffered will be demanded.

* * * * * * * * *

In this service there are no exemption: none can be allowed except under special circumstances. Certificates of disability, or other causes, in consequence of which exemptions have been hitherto granted, will not be regarded, unless renewed. Exemption from this service is what no one will ask who is true to the State. If there are any not true to the State, they have no proper place among those who now prepare for its defence.

As Sherman is expected soon to march into South Carolina the Palmetto boys will have a chance to show their spunk, and we trust they will give a good account of themselves. Charleston is the next point in Sherman's programme, and unless his army can be defeated he will have it.

PERSONAL.—General G. W. Smith and Bishop Elliott were in Augusta last week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS—W. F. Askew & Co—Negroes at auction.

Creech & Litchford, Auctioneers—Negroes at auction.

See notice of Tax in Kind; also announcement of candidates in Western Ward.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2.—Northern papers of the 31st received.

Stoneman has arrived at Nashville. He gives a highly varnished account of his raids into Southwestern Virginia. Among the captures claimed are 2000 horses and 1000 mules. The Salt Works were rendered useless.—Stoneman's loss 2000 killed, wounded and missing.

Porter's fleet did not return to Hampton Roads. A Washington telegram of the 30th says there is no prospect of the naval forces under Porter discontinuing the bombardment unless so directed by the Government.

Butler returned to his headquarters on the James on Wednesday.

Advices from Savannah to the 30th state that efforts were being made to intercept the rebel army before it could reach Broad river. Business in Savannah had been resumed. Gen. Geary is military Governor and enforces order.

Lieut. Colonel Mulford will visit Richmond the coming week authorized to negotiate a new cartel for the exchange of prisoners.

A synopsis of the correspondence between Brazil and the United States relative to the seizure of the Florida, is published. The former characterizes the seizure as an act of most transcendent wrong and as an offence to the honor and sovereignty of the Empire. Seward replies: "You have justly expected that the President would disavow and regret the proceedings at Bahia. He will suspend Capt. Collins and direct him to appear before a Court Martial. The Consul at Bahia will be dismissed." Seward says the crew of the Florida will be set at liberty to seek refuge wherever they may find it, with the hazard of recapture when beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3.—The Washington "Chronicle" of the 1st received.

The Board of Supervisors of the City Council of New York have resolved to raise four millions dollars to pay one thousand dollar bounties.

The steamer *Charlotte*, with one thousand and twenty-four bales of cotton arrived at Bermuda on the 23d, also the *Owl* with 700 bales and the *Lamb* with 1000 bales.

Ex-President Dallas died at Philadelphia on the 31st. Gold 227½

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2.—Nothing of importance was done in the Senate to-day.

The House was occupied in discussing the bill to promote the efficiency of the cavalry. The bill was amended and finally passed. It provides that cavalry horses shall be furnished by the Government and those now in service be paid for.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2.—Nothing of importance done in Congress to-day. The House was occupied on the bill for the consolidation of reduced regiments, battalions and companies.

To Mechanics.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 2.—*To the Mechanics of Richmond, Raleigh, Wilmington, Columbia, Charleston, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile*:—We have held a meeting and memorialized Congress to pass a bill exempting us from military service while engaged in our legitimate occupations in establishments of responsibility and usefulness to the army and country. You are requested to co-operate with us and forward memorials.

(Signed) AUGUSTA MECHANICS.

A. H. LATTA, Secretary.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3.—An official telegram from Charleston says the Federal raiders are reported to have returned from the M. and O. R. R., going westward. They left forty wounded.

Gen. Gholson was badly wounded. The damage to the road will be repaired in about ten days.

The enemy have landed in force on the South Carolina side of the Savannah river and are driving in our pickets towards Hardeeville.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.,

Auctioneers,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

ON TUESDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1865, AT THEIR Sales Rooms, will offer

FOURTEEN LIKELY NEGROES,

AS FOLLOWS:

- 3 Likely young men
- 1 Woman, an excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer, with her four children
- 1 Woman, good Cook, Washer and Ironer
- 1 Do " " " "
- 1 Girl, 9 years old, likely
- 1 " 11 " " fancy and smart
- 1 " 8 " "
- 1 Boy 6 " "

Others to be added by day of sale.

—ALSO—

2 Fine young Brood Mares and a fine new double set Buggy Harness.

At same time a likely young Negro Man for hire.

Jan 4-td

_ Confederate and Conservative copy till day.

NEGROES

At Auction.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 12 O'CLOCK, IN front of our Store, we will sell a very likely NEGRO GIRL, 10 years old, and a NEGRO MAN, 25 years old, a good Field hand and Hostler, sound and healthy.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,

Jan 4 3t Auctioneers

Tax in Kind.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL be in Raleigh from the 2d of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas, beans, ground peas &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, NATHAN IVEY. } Assessors.

Jan 4-d&wtd

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

NEGRO AUCTION

AND

Commission

HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business: and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

Lost.

A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE MERchants Bank, for 45 Shares, dated March 26th 1863. All persons are warned not to trade for the same, as application has been made for the issue of another certificate.

C. S. PRIMROSE.

Dec 30-1w*

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

CITY ELECTION.

WESTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—I again announce myself a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner of the City of Raleigh in the Western Ward. Having heretofore enjoyed the confidence of the people of my Ward, I flatter myself that I am now more capable of serving them than when I was first elected.

I return my thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and if again elected I promise to support all measures that I may think calculated to promote the welfare of the City generally, and of the Western Ward in particular.

Very Respectfully

Your ob't servant,

Jan 4-tde PARKER OVERBY.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. FARRISS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability.

Jan 4 tde

EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—Having been solicited by many friends, I again announce myself a candidate for Commissioner for re-election, promising my friends, if again elected, I shall endeavor to serve them faithfully and impartially; and in casting my votes in Council, I shall only vote for such measures as I shall honestly believe to be for the best interest and welfare of a majority of the people of the Ward.

I take the present opportunity to return my grateful thanks to my friends for the very large and flattering vote which they have heretofore been pleased to give me; and sincerely trusting they will be kind enough to renew their confidence at the ensuing election, I beg to subscribe myself, Your humble and ob't serv't,

Jan 2-td J. J. OVERBY.

*_*Standard copy till day.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

Auction & Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSINESS entrusted to them.

Their Store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, the Store formerly occupied by H. L. Evans, next door to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.

D. C. MURRAY,
JAS. A. MOORE,
J. W. HARRISON.

Dec 30 dtf

☞Standard copy.

FRENCH

Hoop Skirts,

FOR SALE BY KINSEY & WARD,

Dec 28-tf Raleigh, N C

For Rent!

A HOUSE CONTAINING FOUR ROOMS AND two acres of ground; also smoke house and kitchen a good well of water in the yard.

Dec 30-4t SABRA PUTNEY.

Bank Stock

For Sale!

FROM FIVE TO TWENTY SHARES OF THE Stock of the Bank of North Carolina for sale. Apply at this office.

Dec 28-dtf

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W. A. PENNY, Raleigh, N C

Dec 9-tf SETH PENNY.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ON THE THIRD MONDAY OF JANUARY, 1865, being the 16th day, an election will be held in the Court house, in the City of Raleigh, for a Mayor and nine Commissioners for said City.

M. B. ROYSTER,
D. C. MURRAY,
WM. THOMPSON,
LYNN ADAMS.

Dec 30-dtd *Inspectors*

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty, who is a good Bookkeeper. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N C

Dec 19-d1m w3t

Confederate copy and send bill to Progress immediately.

Notice.

W. H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE PAper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for rags and damaged cotton. Persons [illegible] either or for sale will please call at the office formerly [illegible] by Genl. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

Nov 21-d1m w4t

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to soldiers' familes, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.

Dec. 30-d&w6t

LAND

For Sale!

I OFFER FOR SALE 200 ACRES OF LAND LYING twelve miles West of Raleigh and within six miles of the N. C. R. R., well watered, and well timbered, and 20 acres under cultivation. Apply to

C. D. EDWARDS,

Dec 30-d3tw3t Morrisville, Wake County, N C

Desirable

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE premises, four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 116 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security, and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWN,

Jan 3 dtd Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.

_ Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bills to this office.

DAILY PROGRESS.
RALEIGH, N. C.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and [illegible] to renew in time.

SPEECH OF JOHN POOL, Esq., OF BERTIE,

In the Senate of North-Carolina, Tuesday 20th December, 1864, on the following resolutions introduced by him on the 25th November, 1864.

To Avoid Formal Objections Hitherto Raised, and Effectually open Negotiations for the Termination of this most Unfortunate and Destructive War.

Resolved, That five commissioners be elected by this General Assembly, to act with commissioners from the other States of the Confederacy, as a medium for negotiating a peace with the United States.

Resolved, That each of the other States of the Confederacy be respectfully requested to create a similar commission, with as little delay as practicable, and to co-operate with North-Carolina in requesting of President Davis, in the name of those sovereign States, that he tender to the United States a conference for negotiating a peace through the medium of these commissioners.

Resolved, That the Governor make known to each of the other States of the Confederacy this action of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and endeavor to secure their co-operation.

Resolved, That whenever any five of the States shall have responded by the appointment of commissioners, the Governor communicate the proceeding, officially, to President Davis, and request his prompt action upon the proposition.

On the motion of Mr. Arendell to take these resolutions from the table, Mr. Pool said:—

Mr. Speaker:—These resolutions were not introduced as the mere expression of opinion. They contemplate action—action of an important character, upon a most important subject. They were introduced early in the session—were ordered to be printed—and then the Senate acknowledged its sense of their importance, by sending a message to the House of Commons proposing the very unusual and extraordinary course of raising a "joint select committee of the two Houses," to consider them, while they were pending before the Senate only. As Chairman of that committee, I delayed the report until full time was allowed Senators to investigate and consider the matter. A majority and a minority report were made and ordered to be printed, and the whole subject was made the special order for a certain hour on a certain day. From all this, it was reasonable to suppose that when the day arrived, the subject would be discussed and acted upon. But it proved otherwise. The Senator from Greene (Mr. Speight) moved to lay on the table—a motion precluding all debate—made before a word had been said on either side. It became immediately apparent that concerted action had been agreed on to stifle discussion and shrink from the responsibility of a direct vote upon the resolutions. The motion was carried by a meagre majority, regardless of its marked impropriety, and with no very nice regard to the courtesy usually incident to the decorum of deliberative bodies. After a reasonable delay, a motion is now pending to take the resolutions from the table and consider them. But it is objected that it is late in the session, and this objection comes from those who refused to consider them at the appointed time. This reason for avoiding the responsibility of a direct vote cannot be allowed. Sooner or later there must be a direct vote upon this question. Senators must face this subject, squarely. It was [illegible] in the summer elections, and there is a general desire and expectation that some movement be made by this Legislature looking to peace by some other means than the sole arbitrament of arms. The great majority by which President Lincoln was re-elected has cast a gloom over the people at home and over the soldiers in camp, because it presents the prospect of a determined continuation of the war. There may be no shrinking from the contest—no relaxing of that firm determination which ever characterizes the efforts of the brave and free. But men are inquiring everywhere, if there is to be no end of this carnival of blood—no effort of diplomacy—no attempt at negotiation. The Legislature of a sovereign State is here assembled, fresh from its constituency. The crude and indefinite desires for peace that come from the people upon every breeze that reaches the capitol, are given body and form in these resolutions. Can we refuse to consider them? There are many propositions to strengthen the military establishment—to tax still further the overburdened strength and patience of the people—to drain still further their scanty means and their depopulated districts.—It may be necessary. Admit that it must be done. But human endurance has its limits. While we make these burdensome and distressing demands for war, it is surely wise to accompany them with a display of every effort to secure a just and honorable peace by all other means. This dreadful clash of arms and flow of blood seem to bring us no nearer the end we seek. It looks only to desolation and war. But efforts at negotiation, especially on a new plan, will raise new hopes, and do much to dispel the gloom that arises from every repeated drain upon the resources of the country.

When we compare the position assumed by the President of the United States, with that assumed by the President of the Confederate States, it becomes at once apparent that peace cannot be expected until some modification of these positions is agreed on. But the difference between them is at the very threshold of negotiation, forbidding the initiatory steps necessary to any agreement whatever. It arises upon the refusal to receive or to meet commissioners appointed by President Davis, upon the ground that such action would imply a recognition of the Confederate States, and a preliminary yielding of the main point in dispute. On the other hand, it is distinctly claimed that such recognition must be made and accepted as the only basis for negotiations. All questions in dispute are thus placed beyond the reach of diplomacy and referred entirely to the fortunes of war. From the very nature of these respective positions, negotiation is impossible, and hostilities must continue until one or the other of the belligerents is totally subdued. The usual, humane custom of civilized nations, to negotiate even while contending in arms, is necessarily abandoned, and the strife partakes of the nature of that barbarous warfare which looks only to extermination and ruin. That the opening of negotiations is desired by President Davis is attested by the fact, that he has made attempts in that direction which have failed. It is now proposed to inaugurate a renewal of those attempts by the tender of commissioners appointed by the States, whose civil authority is not denied, and thus to [illegible]

[illegible] that it should do so. Should negotiations be opened, the independence of the Confederacy would be insisted on as one of the stipulations in the treaty of peace, and it [illegible] usual [illegible] upon the [illegible] demand [illegible] the former [illegible] within [illegible]; [illegible] latter [illegible] any hope of success. The United States may be expected to continue obstinate in its refusal to open negotiations under the disadvantage involved in a preliminary recognition as a basis. It may fear that, having an acknowledgment of independence as a basis, the Confederacy would rise in its demands, and break up the conference but insist, nevertheless, upon the recognition as an accomplished fact. Foreign powers [illegible] such a proceeding would so clearly put the United States to a disadvantage, that we cannot wonder at the caution observed against the possibility of such a result, by the prompt and decided refusal to open negotiations under even the remote implication of such a concession. They will hardly agree to a conference which, upon its failure, would leave us in possession of the main point in dispute, with nothing conceded on our part, except the mere consent to allow them to talk with us. If the opening of negotiations be desirable, this difficulty should be removed. They have carried their refusal upon this point of preliminary recognition to extremes, perhaps, by declining to receive commissioners appointed by President Davis. Mr. Lincoln has expressed his readiness to receive a commissioner from what he is pleased to designate as the "heads of the Insurgent forces," while he refuses to receive one from the President as a civil magistrate. This may be considered a point of punctilio, but it is made and insisted upon—and we are placed in the position of demanding a full recognition of the Confederacy as an indispensible prerequisite to the initiation of any negotiations whatever.

I believe that this position should be corrected. There is a general feeling that nothing short of independence could be accepted, and that any treaty which did not embrace it would be rejected. But it is sufficient that independence be required in the treaty—not as preliminary to opening negotiations upon the subject of agreeing upon a treaty. Should a conference be opened, our commissioners would insist upon recognition. But there are other questions upon the satisfactory arrangement of which this concession may depend. The United States may demand the free navigation of the Mississippi river, and continue to refuse recognition until this can be agreed upon. What of the existing trade? Shall it be free? What of an alliance offensive and defensive upon the Monroe doctrine? Where shall be the boundary line? Shall the recognition include Northwestern Virginia, and the States of Missouri and Kentucky? The settlement of all these questions may reasonably be required before they consent to recognition. And other questions of detail might arise affecting the main issue between the parties. Should they all be agreed on and satisfactorily adjusted, there might then be no further dispute upon the question of recognition. Can we reasonably hope that the United States will ever consent to recognition, while these questions are entirely open? It would be a gratuitous concession of the main point in contest—placing us in a position to rise in our demands, and continue the war—and would give to foreign nations a full justification for extending [illegible] recognition also. However desirable it may be to us, can we reasonably expect it from an enemy? I am satisfied that it will never be conceded. Some plan must be adopted to avoid this useless issue, or this war must continue, with results that every patriot may deplore.

President Davis, in his late message says, "No instance in history is remembered by me in which a nation pretending to exercise dominion over another asserting its independence, has been the first to concede the existence of such independence."—And in another part of the message he says, "In a word peace is impossible without independence, and it is not to be expected that the enemy will anticipate neutrals in the recognition of that independence." Now, Sir, if it is not to be expected that the United States will be the first to recognize us, much less can it be expected that they will do so as a preliminary step to opening negotiations—give up the main point in dispute for the sake merely of getting our consent to talk with them upon the subject. There is no intimation that any other nation is likely to intervene, but rather the reverse. And what is the result, but war, continued and unrelenting? How can peace ever come? But I differ somewhat with the President. I think, it is to be expected that the United States will be the first to recognize us, when they become satisfied that it is to their interest to do so, provided other matters of detail can be satisfactorily arranged. But it cannot be expected that they will recognize us as preliminary to opening negotiations upon those matters. If interest should point them to the course, it might be expected that even an enemy would be the first to accord independence—in a treaty—but not as preliminary thereto, or for the privilege of being allowed to [illegible].

The United States may consider its honor involved in this proposition. It would be a confession of weakness, indeed—a complete receding from the whole field of contest—a concession of almost everything [illegible] unqualified acknowledgment of the Confederacy embracing Kentucky and [illegible]. Would there be any assurance that it would end the war? A disagreement on the question of boundary, and other points, might still prevent the cessation of hostilities.—We should seek to make this a question of interest only to our adversary. Let our terms upon points of detail be made known, and such concessions as we can make [illegible] be offered as an inducement to secure independence and peace. When can we hope to see this war end, while even a conference upon the subject of peace is made impossible by such high demands as to involve the national honor of either party? But it is said, the United States has forfeited all claim to honor by the barbarous manner in which it has conducted this war. Let us not deceive ourselves. We miscalculated and underrated its power and energy, and [illegible] to our cost. Nations are sensitive on the subject of their military strength and prowess. Yielding up on this is the last degradation to which they submit. Upon it is supposed to depend their national safety. [illegible] conduct, as a question of honor is the manner in which they execute vengeance upon their enemies. A nation may be disgraced in the estimation of humanity by acts of barbarous cruelty and wanton desolation in waging war. Such conduct has too often characterized the armies of the United States in this struggle. No one will attempt to justify or even palliate it. But this affords no reason for expecting that they will concede before the world any acknowledgment of weakness or defeat that would imply cowardice or dishonor. Humanity and Christian virtue may charge them with disgrace for acts of vandalism and barbarity. But they will understand that they can answer the world with recrimination and defiance. They do not fear that it will affect [illegible]

[illegible] simple-hearted, priest-loving peasantry of La Vendée—of the deeds of horror enacted in their quiet fields—and France must beg that the veil of [illegible] scene, [illegible] the nation [illegible] Spain? Ask the spirits of the Montezumas—were they upon a bed of roses? Spain [illegible] totters under the continued vengeance of a just and righteous God. And Mexico, so lately become a monarchy upon our very border—the early fruit of this unfortunate war—will she raise her voice? It is hushed by the Texian war-cry, "Remember the Alamo!" Is England the speaker? Dare old England—our mother—the honored parent and preserver of constitutional liberty and civil rights? Point to India. Where are the Sepoys—poor deluded, bloody victims upon the altar of their country's liberty? The cries of slaughtered women and infants strike England dumb before the tribunal of nations. And what shall we say—we ourselves? Were we not participants in the cruel extermination of the poor, naked red men of the forest? The sins of nations, as the sins of individuals, are just subjects for the vengeance of Heaven. Who can say that the present terrible scourge of desolation and blood upon the American States is not a just retribution for national sins? Upon this point, the United States well understand that they may defy the nations of the earth, and say to them, "he that is without sin among you let him cast the first stone." However dark the policy that may have marked the conduct of this war, be assured that it will rather increase than diminish the tenacity with which they adhere to their position against conceding anything, by implication even, that might compromise their honor, so far as regards military strength or national valor.

Then, Sir, while we insist upon recognition as a preliminary basis—as an indispensible prerequisite to the opening of any negotiation whatever, there is nothing possible but continued war; or the subjugation of one party or the other. We contend for independence. It is enough that we gain it by the stipulations of a treaty. We assume a false and useless position when we demand it as preliminary to the opening of negotiations. The United States government may now be ready to concede independence, if satisfactary agreements can be had upon other material points involving its interests and its future prosperity. This can be ascertained only by a conference and the opening of negotiations. Let us then remove the "formal objections hitherto raised"—unmask all pretexts by tendering the conference proposed in these resolutions—and thus place the true issues of this war palpably and plainly before the world. This might possibly be done under the mediation of some foreign power. But that is now scarcely to be hoped for. And besides, there is some humiliation, and possibly danger, in calling for the intervention of European monarchies to settle disputes between American Republics. Fortunately, there is an element in our form of government that may be seized upon to untie this Gordian knot. The sovereignty and civil authority of the several States is not yet denied or questioned. The power to ratify and confirm treaties has indeed been delegated to the general government, and no interference with that power would be lawful or proper. But the difficulty is not upon the ratification—it is upon the opening of negotiations for the purpose of agreeing on and reporting a treaty. This must be done through the medium of commissioners appointed for the purpose. But the reception of commissioners appointed by President Davis is held to involve concessions that cannot be made. The objection could not attach to commissioners from the States. Their reception would imply no recognition of the civil authority or nationality of the Confederate government. The United States could receive them without any receding from its assumed position. Negotiations might thus be opened, and peace and independence result. These resolutions propose the appointment of commissioners by the States, and to request President Davis to tender to the United States a conference for negotiating a peace through the medium of these commissioners. Should the United States still refuse, something will nevertheless be accomplished by the adoption of this measure. It will strip President Lincoln of the excuse upon which he has refused to negotiate with us, and place us in a proper position before the world. It will arouse public sentiment at the North, by holding him up, without excuse or pretext, as deaf to the claims of humanity and civilization. The condemnation of mankind could no longer be silenced or parried by the pretence that some implication derogatory to the honor of his government was contained in the proposition. These commissioners would be a standing offer, on our part, to comply with all the requirements of the enlightened, Christian sentiments of mankind, and to stop the effusion of blood by an appeal to statesmanship and reason. It would reverse the position of demanding an unconditional concession of the leading point in dispute before we consent to the opening of negotiations, and place us in the higher and more honorable position of clearing away all obstacles to the peaceful adjustment of our differences, and thus throw upon our adversary all responsibility for continuing to disturb the peace of the world.

But these commissioners would probably be received and negotiations opened. Every point in dispute would receive a deliberate consideration.—The respective interests and purposes of the two sections would be presented and weighed. Should the United States be convinced that re-construction is impossible, and a continuance of the war but a waste of blood and treasure, there would be no longer in the way a point of punctilio—a question of fancied honor—and it might be most reasonably expected that they would be the first to concede the existence of our independence. And then peace would come. But what can come of the present high claims of the respective parties save war and ruin? Fanaticism is assuming control, and the baser passions of the human heart are usurping the place of moderation and virtue. The war is threatening the subversion of the liberties of both sections, and if continued, must lead to scenes of horror from which humanity recoils, and the last hope of anxious patriots fade away. Independence and liberty can be secured only by negotiations and peace. Let all formal obstacles in the way of peace be promptly removed. Let us, at least, be free from blame—with every effort exhausted—conscious of duty done—and then, if the light of republican liberty on this continent must be extinguished in blood, we shall escape the reproaches of posterity.

It is objected that these resolutions propose an interference with the treaty-making power vested in the President and Senate. The minority report confuses the words, "negotiate, ratify and confirm." The distinction between them is so obvious as hardly to need an explanation. Commissioners may negotiate a treaty, but before it can have validity it must be ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate. The resolutions propose only to make a request of the President, "that he tender to the United States a conference for negotiating a peace through the medium of these commissioners." Is it interfering with the treaty-making power to prefer a respectful request to the President? There is no effort to confer upon the commissioners any powers whatever, as derived from the States. The President is requested to adopt them, and he may give or withhold such powers and instructions as may seem to him meet and proper. It is a question of appointment only. Should the President [illegible] with a refusal on formal grounds [illegible] cannot [illegible] It is no interference with the constitutional prerogatives of the general government.

[illegible] "that one State, while a member of the Confederate government, can enter into any treaty or alliance with another State, for [illegible] foreign power [illegible] their co-operation" [illegible] request [illegible] recently met [illegible] concert of action to place more men in the army.—Did we hear that stigmatized as an unconstitutional alliance of States? Early in these troubles, there was a Peace Congress, composed of delegates from the several States, and it was never objected that it was an unconstitutional alliance. But when did gentlemen conceive such horror of an alliance among the States? It is still fresh in the memory of some, that previous to secession, the advocates of that action, proposed and held conventions composed of delegates appointed from the congressional districts of the several Southern States. And after some of the States had seceded, they sent commissioners to the others to secure a similar action.—Some of these commissioners, I am informed, came to North-Carolina, and were received at this capital. No gloomy horrors of an alliance seem to have troubled gentlemen in those days. But now, when we speak of peace, and propose that more than one State shall join in a most respectful and legitimate request directed to the President, gentlemen become wonderfully sensitive to the horrors of an imaginary alliance between the States.

The "minority report" intimates that the passage of these resolutions might give "aid and comfort to our enemies, strengthen their hands and serve to inspire them with renewed energy." The promulgation of such a reason, assigned to influence the action of this Senate, is far more likely to give "aid and comfort" than anything contained in the resolutions upon the table. Who is it that is likely to be swerved from the path of duty by the fear that his enemy might interpret his action into a confession of weakness or cowardice? Not he who is conscious of strength, and confident in the success of a righteous cause. Timidity betokens weakness. A nervous apprehension of what an enemy may possibly think betrays a temper far different from that manly defiance which characterizes the action of him who is conscious of his might, and dare pursue his own ways regardless of his enemy's thoughts. Our revolutionary fathers were not troubled with such timid forebodings.—They did not wait for England to propose a conference for negotiating upon terms of peace; but boldly sent a commissioner to France, and kept him there as a standing proposal to treat, whenever their enemy might think proper to meet him. They waited for no preliminary recognition as a prerequisite basis for negotiation, nor did they hesitate upon the idle fear that their action might be attributed to cowardice or weakness. But firm in their determination to be free, and relying upon the justice of their cause, they dared to pursue such a course as seemed to them right and proper. They fought like heroes, while, like Christian statesmen, they kept standing commissioners to treat for peace.—After a while, England sought their commissioners, and independence and liberty were the reward of their statesmanship and valor. Let us profit by their example and their success. When this conference meets, terms will be proposed and discussed. If dishonorable, they will be rejected. We should then fight, not upon the useless demand for preliminary recognition, but against the imposition of dishonorable terms. The world would acknowledge the justice of our cause—our people would be satisfied—every arm would be nerved and every heart beat in unison for honor and liberty. All delusions and false hopes would be dispelled, and the people, and the States, and the general government, united in a common feeling of indignation and defiance, would convince our enemies that no aid and comfort could be found upon Southern soil.

But, Sir, I must notice the resolutions proposed by this "minority report." This is the first resolution of the series:

"*Resolved*, That the representatives of the people of North-Carolina, in the General Assembly now convened, do not hesitate to declare their earnest desire for a peace based upon the independence and entire separation of the Confederate States government from the government of the United States, and will accept with *ready and cheerful spirits* any propositions which the public authorities of the United States may make for the furtherance of such a purpose."

In their anxiety to find objections, and prevent the opening of any negotiation upon the subject of peace, gentlemen seem to be running into the very dangers which they profess to be seeking to avoid. I could not vote for this resolution. Apart from the useless reiteration of the demand for independence and separation as a preliminary basis for negotiations, there is a vital objection to this proposition. If our enemy could derive aid and comfort from the bare appointment of commissioners to open negotiations, he would be likely to accept the declaration contained in this resolution as manifesting a most encourageing anxiety upon the subject. "Accept with ready and cheerful spirits!" Is it not sufficient to say that we will *accept*? But what is it proposed to "accept with ready and cheerful spirits?" "*Any* propositions which the public authorities of the United States may make for the furtherance of this purpose!" It should have been any *honorable* propositions—and even then, it would be better to leave out the "ready and cheerful spirits." Those who discern aid and comfort to the enemy in the resolutions upon the table, have solemnly recommended the adoption of this unguarded and humiliating petition for some proposal from the public authorities of the United States, accompanied with the declaration that "*any* proposition" would be "accepted with ready and cheerful spirits." I beg leave to decline accepting the substitute, and to deny the validity of the reasons assigned for its adoption. The recommendation of such a resolution, by the "minority report," leaves room to doubt the candor and seriousness of the suggestion that the adoption of the original resolutions might give encouragement to our adversaries. It becomes us to be guarded and watchful, while we are determined and firm in the prosecution of any purpose required by the honor and interests of our country. The appointment and tender of these commissioners from the States would remove the pretence upon which the opening of negotiations has been prevented, and throw upon others the responsibility of continuing the mad appeal to arms alone, which has characterized this struggle, and shocked the enlightened sentiments of mankind by its temper and its fury. The advantage of moral position claimed against us, is being used with effect to justify or excuse the unrelenting ferocity and persistence with which the war is waged, and really gives aid and energy to the operations and policy of the United States government. Let this advantage be taken away, and if possible turned to account for us, by the action proposed in the resolutions upon the table. If the effect of this action be parried by the acceptance of the commissioners and the opening of negotiations, it will still retain much of its moral weight; and the true issues between the belligerents will be opened in naked detail without the possibility of further misapprehension or evasion. This is desirable to those who contend in a just and righteous cause, and is formidable only to the projectors of ambition and wrong. The high claims and exorbitant demands of warring chiefs, put forth amid the clash of arms, must be viewed with allowance, as only the ebullition of passion, or meant to excite the enthusiasm of their respective followers; but never as a true exposition of the real purposes and objects which [illegible]

[illegible] President [illegible] the States [illegible] is expected. [illegible]

Mr. Speaker, I hope these resolutions [illegible] taken from the table and passed. It will place us in a truer and more tenable position. [illegible] for the opinions of mankind [illegible]. The people expect and desire that some [illegible] towards peace, by other means than the stern and dreadful arbitrament of arms. [illegible] It is due to our gallant soldiers, who [illegible] peace, are braving with [illegible] winter, and the dangers that dwell in the [illegible] "high carnival of death." [illegible] civil departments of the government [illegible] lending their aid to the work [illegible]. The objections to the [illegible] in these resolutions are untenable. [illegible] the President and Senate [illegible] versaries no advantage [illegible] altogether the reverse. [illegible] in the general government, [illegible] co operation of the [illegible] difficulty peculiarly within their [illegible] dy. It is a step upon the path of peace. [illegible] side and the other, there is no [illegible] tinued desolation and war. No light [illegible] one glimmering ray to [illegible] around the household hearth [illegible] worn soldier a return to that [illegible] die to defend. How many hearts [illegible] hopes long deferred! [illegible] what longing [illegible] years pined for peace [illegible] Take one step upon the path of peace and [illegible] hopes will spring up. [illegible] the first light that appears [illegible] to the noble hearts of a bleeding and [illegible] people. Can we refuse it [illegible] wives and helpless infants? [illegible] this measure. Let these [illegible] ed and tendered—a conference [illegible] tions opened. [illegible] much good may be reasonably hoped. And peace may come—come upon us, with all its blessings and its mercies, like an angel, "like a lone, sweet angel from some sphere of harmony."

[illegible] stand. By it I am willing to be judged [illegible] country and posterity. Let Samuel [illegible] that the madness of this hour [illegible] and the sober judgment of [illegible] the wisdom and the virtue, or [illegible] wickedness of passing events. Then shall [illegible] man be judged by the record that he makes.

Attention!

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL [illegible] on the 1st day of [illegible] All those indebted [illegible] south of the [illegible] the cash or close accounts by [illegible]
Jan 5-[illegible] J. R. [illegible]
Standard [illegible]

$25 Reward.

SOME ONE REMOVED THE [illegible] Barber Shop on Friday night last. [illegible] pole of the usual kind used by [illegible] give the above reward for its recovery.
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ALMANACS! ALMANACS!! [illegible]
TURNER'S ALMANAC NOW READY. [illegible] per hundred, [illegible] dozen, [illegible] single copies. Send in your orders soon.
[illegible]
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., RALEIGH, [illegible]
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Department till 12 o'clock M., on the [illegible] next, for the purchase of North Carolina [illegible] the amount of [illegible] Coupons payable [illegible] January, 1866.
The proposals should be endorsed "Bid for State Bonds."
I reserve the right to reject any bid [illegible] deem it advantageous to the State [illegible]
The bids must be [illegible]
[illegible]
Dec 17-[illegible] [illegible]